SEWS SUMMARY.

JOHN SHERMAN, Publisher.

Washington

The full extent of E arl Granville's note on the Washington treaty has been received by the State department with the dispatches from Minister Schenck, who transmirs a copy. Earl Granville calls attention to one difference of interpretation, and says Her Majesty's government hold that the question of indirect losses is not submitted by the treaty to the Geneva tribunal. The note closes with the expression of a kind and earnest wish that the anticipated result of the treaty may not be lost.

The Advisory Civil Service Board have substantially completed the rules governing examinations, and will submit them in the form of a report to the President, who will promulgiate them to the departments. There have been a few additional exceptions made to the previous rules respecting exemptions, but none of an important character.

The President has given orders that the General Order Warehouse business in New York must be at once closed out, without waiting for some other system to take its

Instructions have been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the army to all observers at stations on Western rivers to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden unusual change in the rivers. This will enable steamboatmen to take proper precautions against loss of property by the breaking up of the ice.

The fourth autitor has been compelled to reject a number of the claims filed for bounty by those who served during the war of 1812, in consequence of the applicants having served under an alias which they have forgotten and can not now ascertain.

Hon. Chas. Francis Adams is at Washington. He states he was in Naples when letters reached him, which induced him to return home, solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva, he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claim matter.

General Humphry, chief of ordinance, and Colonel Casey, were both before the ing articles of consolidation. committee on Appropriations asking for three and a quarter million dollars, for the construction and repair of fortifications. Last year only one and three -quarter mi!lions were appropriated.

West. Ex-United States Senator Yaxes is dangerously ill at his home in Jacksonville, Ilfino's. His disease is hemorage of the bow-

One of the most distressing incidents of the terrible storms that have swept over the Northwest during the present winter, is connected with the discovery of the remains of Dr. Hall, of Osceola county, Iowa. He was lost in a terrible storm, and though every body, all efforts were unavailing until a few days 2go, when the mutilated body of the unfortunate man was discovered only balf a mile from the house.

The great amount of snow which has faland remained till now, begins to melt rapidly. On account of nearly all of the mountain sides and water courses for three bundred miles West, being filled with an aloressure of water, great damage to the road must ensue, as the water can escape only the State. over the embankments and through them. In previous years, with one fourth of the fall

to the President. Mr. Marshall, proprietor of some of the

coal mines of Boulder county, Colorado, twelve tons and is warranted to haul thirty- mission and exchange of mails, two tons up a grade of one foot in twelve.

A correspondent from Fort Bryan New Mexico, reported that on the 8th Inst. a party of Indians came into Silver City and set fire to an outhouse belonging to the owner of the cattle, and his man cook was burned in the house. A scouting party of twelve men, under Lieutenant Gordon have left in pursuit. A La Meslia letter to the Post says the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Mesila and Tuscon.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson of Rochester, New York, has accepted the election to the

presidency of Brown university. At a meeting of the Union League Club a report was made, showing that the Roman Catholic church has, by its alliance with the Tammany ring, drawn from the treasury of the city and county of New York, in the list three years, for the support of its convents, churches, schools and asylums, \$1,-390,388, while all other sects combined obtained \$329,373. It is also said to have secured for nothing an absolute title in fee to the whole block between Fifth and Fourth avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first sheets, valued at a million and a halt, besides securing other blocks, valued at two millions.

A mob of several hun fred Crispins—some pan, which will unable her to attend her accounts estimate the number at 5,000—at-processional duties for a long time. A mob of several hun fred Crispins-some

trouble is apprehended. The striking Cris- ordered out, and the president and minis- ments will be taken on Friday.

in question shall be cleaned out and the nonstrikers shall be punished.

In response to a suggestion by Archbishop McCloskey, several Catholic clergymen are trying to induce the representatives of Irish societies not to parade on the approaching anniversary of St. Patrick.

It has been arranged that Wheeler H. Peckham will represent the prosecution on the trial of the Hall indictments, Hall will defend himself in person, assisted by his law partner, Vanderpool.

The Tammany society is about to reorganize. Grand Sachem Schell has been formally installed.

W. S. Pollock has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for alleged smuggling operations in linen and jute goods. For some time past large shipments of these goods have been received in New York, and suspicion being awakened by the low prices at which they were sold, the investigation resulted, in the discovery of enormous frauds. The amount has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it will reach many thousand dollars. The perpetration of the fraud was carried on by means of false marks and brands at the custom house, whereby the identity of the goods was destroyed. The custom house

officials were misled in the affair. South. The managers of the Nashville expolition have awarded the contract for enlarging the present exposition building, preparatory to opening it in May next. The building, when finished, will cover an area of seventy thousand square feet. The exposition is proposed to be national, and will be open to competition from all sections of the country. Everything will be done to make it

more successful, if possible, than that of The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad ratified the lease of that road to Tom Scott and the Southern Security Company for ninety years. The officers of the Memphis and Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads have agreed upon terms of consolidation, those roads adjourned to meet in Little Rock for the purpose of sign-

The suit of Fred. Breitzman against the St. Lonis, Packet company for twenty-five thousand dollars for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution in 1869, was decided in the First Circuit court at Memphis by

awarding Breitzman \$500. A telegram from Mobile, Ala., to W. R. Babcock, announces the giving away of the middle tendon in one of the forelegs of his famous race-horse Helmbold, thus perma-

nently disabling him for racing purposes. Thomas Lendrum goes to the penitentiary for ten years for robbing the mails at the Louisville postoffice. He is a young man of fine ability victimized by fast habits.

The Grand 'uke has forwarded. press from New Orleans, a handsome bracelet, mounted with diamonds, pearls and opals, to Lotta the actress, now playing at the Indian Territory. the new Memphis theater, and whom he saw in New Orleans.

Information from Florida states that the len in the Rocky Mountains up to this time, legislature has adjourned sine die. It is asserts that the adjournment of the high court of impeachment without day is tantamount to a dismissal of the charge against call soil which rapidly gives way to the him. This question, it was understood, would be referred to the Supreme Court of

The gathering of legitimists at Antwerp, of snow it has caused delays and continuous is increasing daily, and is becoming forlabor for days in order to keep the track in midable. It is confined to no nationality alshape for the trains to pass. It is believed though the French predominate in numthat the water will now cause greater delay bers. The German and Spanish legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hano-The Union Pacific railroad being reported ver arrived at Antwerp with a large party open, the Japanes: Ambassadors, Chief Jus- of supporters. Leading Ultamontanists tice McKean, and Press Agent Gould, have from Italy, Germany and France are also in left Salt Lake City, for the East. Mr. the city. It is rumored that all are acting Gould is in charge of a mammoth petition | together harmoniously, and that the chiefs indorsing Judge McKean and will present it are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all despotic sovereigns.

It is reported that Bismarck proposes to issue invitations to the powers for an interhas ordered from England a steam road national Congress, the object of which will wagon to be used in transporting coal to be to establish a system of cheap and uni-Denver. The wagon will weigh about form rates of postage, and facilitate trans-

It is officially announced that an apothecary from Pozen, a Pole, has been arrested on suspicion of contemplating the drove off a large head of cattle. They also Catholic and was formerly in the Papal ble discussion the bill was amended so as to Zonaves.

The Austrian Reichsrath, by a two-thirds majority, have passed a compulsory electoral bill, which makes important changes in the political system of the provinces, and is intended to bind them closer to the

It is reported that the Pope has signed a decree convoking the Ecumenical council, the place of meeting to be either in the island of Malta, or at Trent, in the Tyrol, as shall be hereafter determined.

The Pope has asked the permission of England and Austria for the meeting of the Ecumenical council in their dominions.

The Austrian government does not seem disposed to grant the permission asked by his holiness for the asembling of the council within its dominion. Should the Pope be successful in his application, he will not attend the session of the council in person, but will remain in Rome and be represented at the meeting by a cardinal.

The injuries of Madame Ristori, the well known tragedienne, by the recent railroad secident near Parugia, were more severe than at first supposed. In addition to flesh the min'ster's salary to be \$17,500. bruises, she sustained a fracture in the knee

tacked six shoemakers employed by a firm | Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and on Warren street, New York, who, of thirty the stability of the present government is States. men, refused to obey the order of the lead- more uncertain than ever. An attempt was ers to strike, an la serious riot was prevent- made on the night of the 5th to burn the ed by the determined attitude of a squad of city of Port au Prince. The flames burst detailed for their protection, the attack having been expected. The non-city. Consternation prevailed, a revolutionstrikers have armed themselves and further ary outbreak was feared, and troops were

done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

Congressional Proceedings. SENATE.-Mr. Scott presented a majority report from the Ku-Klux committee, accompanied by testimony, and by a bill to exto authorize the suspension of the habeas corpus art until the end of the next session of Congress. The report also recommends the passage of a general, but not universal amnesty bill.

Mr. Blair presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered printed.

Mr. Scott, from the joint select committee on outrages in the Southern States, reported a bill continuing in force the provisions of the fourth section of the enforcement act of The bill was read. April 20, 1870, until the end of the next regular session of Congress.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution inquiring into the alleged sale of arms to agents of France, during the Franco-Prussian war.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the House bill to repeal the duty on salt was made a special order for March 10th. The bill in regard to the transmission of

our overland mails during the snow blockade came up. The bill went over.

Mr. Conkling presented a protest of the the postal telegraph scheme, and moved it be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to the French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. Conklin's amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or officer" for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted-yeas, 49; nays, 1-Mr. Sprague. Mr. Sumner proposed to withdraw the

preamble, so that the Senate might vote directly on the resolution, but Mr. Sherman objected, and the Vice President decided that the preamble was part of the resolution. and could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Harlan offered an amendment directing the committee to investigate the sales of arms for the whole fiscal year, and omitting the direction to investigate who were the real parties in interest. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull said it was desirable that an investigation should be conducted by a committee of the members which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. Conkling's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to sit upon the committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution and assign the investigation proposed by Mr. Conkling to another committee. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment had been adopted.

Senator Sprague presented resolutions the Legislature of Rhode Island, protesting against inteference with the inhabitants of

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gamb-

On motion of Mr. Sherman a bill passed stated that the counsel of Governor Reed to prohibit individuals and corporations the from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. The bill is aimed especially at railroad companies in the South who are issuing small notes, and thus setting up an unauthorized banking system.

On motion of Mr. Sumner a bill passed to river at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chandler from the Committee on tion of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at Mt. Vernon and near Evansville, Indiana; establishing a collection district at Duluth, and creating St. Paul a port of delivery.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Blair author-Boonville, Missouri.

Senator Trumbull took the floor and ad-

House,-Mr. Burchard from the committee on ways and means reported a bill directing the commissioner of int rnal revenue to remit to certain firms in Chicago the tially one; if you teel yourself to be only a tax on spirits in bonded warehouses deassassination of B's narck. The man is a stroyed in the great fire. After consideramake reductions in the reimbursement of the tax, so far as not covered by valid insurance, and was passed.

Mr. Hooper from committee on banking and currency reported back the senate bill to amend the national currency act by striking out Leavenworth as one of the places one; and you will find that, in fact, all for the redemption of banking currency. for the redemption of banking currency.

Passed. Mr. Hooper also reported back adversely the bill increasing the circulating currency thirty millions. Laid on the table.

The house voted to observe February the 221, as a holiday, and then went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Brooks of New York the five Central American missions were reduced to one, with a minister resident at Nicaragua to be accredited a'so to the other Central Ameri-

Mr. Potter moved to strike out the c.ause for a mission to Paraguay and Uruguay. Mr. Banks moved to place the Russian mission amongst the first-class missions,

Mr. Holman opposed the motion. He protested against such a compliment to Russia, and said he did not know of one friendly act of that power towards th: United

After further discussion, the proposition was agreed to. Various other amendments to the bill were offered and discussed when the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The vote on it and various amend-

pins declare that the workshop of the firm | ters were in the streets all night. The fires | Mr. Wood criticised the civil service comwere extinguished before great damage was mittee report as not being an able report for a measure of such great importance.

While the bill was under discussion Mr. Willard from the select committee on civil service reported a bill providing that any member of Congress soliciting or recommending appointments, unless called on by tend the operation of the law of May, 1870, the President or heads of departments, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined from \$100 to \$1,000.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over, and the house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic sppropriation bill.

Mr. Frye, at the instance of Mr. Hooper of Mass., introduced a bill supplementary to the civil rights act of April 1868, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Sargent objected. Mr. Eldridge moved that the bill be re-

The motion was negatived by a strict party

vote. Yeas 89, nays 116. The morning hour having expired the bill went over until the morning hour on the next Monday, when it comes up after the call of states for bills for reference, but as that call can be prolonged so as to consume the whole hour by requiring the reading of bills introduced, this bill cannot possibly be reached it its opponents are inclined to prevent it. The only other way of getting at it is by suspension Western Union Telegraph Company against of the rules, for which the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the committee of ways and means whenever it shall report a bill changing import duties to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected-year 103, nays 86, less than two thirds in the affirm-

Mr. Mercer moved to suspend the rules and discharge the committee of the whole from further consideration of the bill repealing duties on tea and coffee, and to pass

the same. The rules were suspended and the bill passed: yeas 153, nays 38.

Mr. Banks moved the rules be suspended and the views of the minority received and printed with the majority report, provided that its language is not in violation of the house. Agreed to without division.

Paradoxical Science.

I went to an afternoon tea at a house where I was sure to meet some nice people.

And among the first I met was an old friend, who had been hearing some lectures on botany at the Kensington museum, and had any at the Kensington museum, and had been delighted with them. She is the kind of person who gets good out of everything, and she was quite right in being delighted; besides that, as I found by her account of them, the lectures were really interesting and pleasantly given. She had expected botany to be dull, and had not found it so, and "had learned so much." On hearing this, I proceeded naturally to inquire what; for my idea of her was that before she went to the lecture at all she had known more botany than she was likely to learn by told me that she had learned, first of all, that there "were seven sorts of leaves. Now I have always a great suspicion of the number of seven; because, when I wrote the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," it required all the ingenuity I was master of to prevent them from becoming eight, or even nine, on my hands. So I thought to myself that it would be very charming if there were only seven sorts of leaves; but that, perhaps, if one looked, the woods and for-ests of the world carefully through, it was just possible that one might discover as provide for the survey of the port on the many as eight sorts; and then where would friend's new knowledge of botany be So I said "That was very pretty; but what more?" Then my friend told me that she Commerce, reported the following bills with had no idea before that petals were leaves. amendments: Authorizing the construction of myself that it would not have been any harm to her if she had remained under her old impression that petals were petals. But I said: "That very pretty, too; and what more?" So then my friend told that the lecturer said "the object of his lectures would be entirely ac-complished if he could convince his hearers lzing a bridge over the Missouri river at that there was no such thing as a flower."

Now in that sentence y u have the mots perfect and admirable summary given you The resolution to investigate the alleged of the general temper and purpose of mod-sale of arms to France came up. Mr. Cole ern science. It gives lectures on botany, of endeavored to have a final vote taken, but such thing as a flower; on humanity, to show that there is no such thing as a man; and on theology, to show that there is no

No such thing as a man, but only a mechanism; no such thing as a God, but only a series of forces. The two faiths are essenmachine, constructed to be only a regulator of minor machinery, you will put your statue of such science on your Holborn viaduct, and necessarily recognize only major machinery as regulating you. I must explain the real meaning to you, however, of that saying of the botanical lecturer, for it has a wide bearing. Some fifty years ago the poet Goethe discovered that all the parts of plants had a kind of common nature, and would change into each other. Now this was a true discovery, and a notable the leaf and the root—one loving the light, the other darkness; one liking to be clean, the other dirty; one liking to grow for the most part up, the other for the most part up, the other for the most part up, the other for the most part up. down; the one, having faculties and pur-poses of its own. But the pure one, which poses of its own. But the pure one, which loves the light, has, above all things, the purpose of being married to another leaf, and having child-leaves, and children's children of leaves, to make the earth fair forever. And when the leaves marry they put on modeling roles and are more glorious then wedding robes, and are more glorious than Solomon in all his glory; and they have feasts of honey, and we call them "flowers." In a certain sense, therefore, you see the bo-tanical lecturer was quite right. There are no such things as flowers—they are only leaves. Nay, further than this, there is a dignity in the less happy but unwithering leaf, which is, in some sort, better than the brief lily of its bloom; which the great poets always knew well-Chaucer before Goethe. Chaucer. The botanical lecturer was, in a

Donaldson & Fraley, Third and Olive, change at market rates. All information in regard to bonds furnished gratis. Buy gold, silver, U. S. bonds, land warrants, college

Animals as Meteorologists.

Those who attentively read the newspa-pers and observe the curious events and incidents of life as they transpire—the ever varying phases of things animate and inanimate—must have become familiar by this time with "Old Probabilities," the embodi-ment of weather wisdom. He is quite weathment of weather wisdom. He is quite weather sharp, and seven times out of ten has predicted the weather for this latitude with pretty near accuracy. Chance works in many ways. Casar would have avoided assasination in the capitol," if, in going to the Senate, he had read a paper handed to him on the way, warning him of his fate. But the "probabilities" of the weather for this capitol, telified a report founded upon any or that latitude are not founded upon any known or unknown law of chance or guesswork. It was reserved for the tele coupled with modern science in the shape of a "signal service corps," to correct all the traditions and superstitions and other nonsense, to tell people in Boston that a storm a thousand miles away would either be of no practical use to us or that it is mov-ing in our direction, and that we had better

get our umbrella and gum shoes ready or postpone our intended trip.

We are not going to write a cosmographical treatise of twenty volumes octavo upon the above subject. Changes of weather may often be foreseen at long intervals by other often be foreseen at long intervals by their aids far more efficacious than those of the moon or of weather cycles. Weather predictions have an antiquated existence. The apparatus required may, with the exception of a barometer and the clouds, be all found in the animal kingdom.

There seems to be a sensibility to atmospheric change in the lower orders of creation, which answers them as instinct and directly gives them information which man only arrives at by the longer road of reason. The scent of the hound is an instance of the lelicate sense which we cannot understand, though it may help us to conceive the possi-bility of "pigs seeing the wind," or of horses and cattle "sniffing a distant storm." A sow carrying straw in her mouth to make her bed is as sure an indication of coming foul weather as any the barometer can give; and when puss turns her tail to the fire, and in that position commences to wash her face, it is said the same event is pre-

It is as true of the skies of domestic affairs, that when the hen crows a change for the worse is at hand; and, as to the lord of the poultry yard, we have the old saying,

Robin Red-breast singing in the midst of the rain on the top twig of a tree is an infal-lible index of a beneficial change to fair, for a few days, at least; and the screech of the owl under similar circumstances, is said to have the same meaning. Frogs also furnish their signs, becoming brown on the approach of rain, but remaining yellow so long as it continues dry. There is a curious weather glass made in Germany, the materials entering into the composition of which are two frogs, small ladders and a cylindrical wessel of water. Frogs and ladders hairs vessel of water. Frogs and ladders being duly put into the water, if the froggies climb their ladders and look over the vessel's side, foul days are at hand; if they remain below, the sky will continue fine. Leeches in water furnish similar indications, but spiders and snails are the most remarkable of all the weather prophets. When the former make their webs at night, the morning is sure to be fine; if they make them in the morning, the coming day may be relied on for a drive or a watk. Hence the saying:

An instance is on record of a French officer, confined in a prison in Utrecht during wars of the French revolution, having so closely and accurately observed the hat its of spiders, that were his sole com-panions, that he was able, by their moveents to toretell a frost formation days bewith his single service corps clear out of sight. This observation enabled the French army to turn defeat into victory. We thus see that by a careful assortment of spiders, snails, frogs and leaches, and a few domestic animals, combined with a good barometer, and accurate observation of the language of the clouds, and the songs and cries of the birds, any person may easily become a weather prophet of no mean practi-cal wisdom. Pursuing this thought further there is a mystery unfathomed, hence how shall we account for the more distant foresight which some animals have? There is something that teaches the bees to kill their drones early if a wet summer is coming, or the water-fowl to forsike their marshe if it is to be dry. By what vision does the swallow know the approach of a fine sum-mer, and consequently sets forth early on his migration to the Northern regions? We know that the worm burrows deep in the earth if the winter is to be cold. In all these taken a month at least before the anticipated foul or fair weather can come. Reason confeases itself bailled and excelled by the knowledge enjoyed by insect, and bird, and

The Orient and the Occident.

The East is the home of invention; but West n aintaining a character for development far in advance of the nations of an-To the superficial observer such may not appear to be the true position of sffairs. Ling before the continent of Europe had emerged from barbarism, Egypt, China, India, and Persia were the centers of great commercial industries and a thriving commerce. It is true the railroad and the telegraph were unknown to the ancients. Besides, we have no evidence extended postal facilities for the transmission of their letters; storm signals, to aid in the protection of life and property; gas to illuminate their dwellings; or that they were acquainted with the thousand and one appliances that enter into the daily life of modern society. But it is well to remember that the inventions of the inhabitants of the Orient were the origin of the many useful and necessary improvements that have since followed. The rude germ of creation, in the first in-stance, made the subsequent development in the same direction possible, and in many

instances comparatively of easy attainmen In many respects the arts and sciences with which the inhabitants of the East were familiar in the earliest ages, have received no material advancement. The carpets, shawls, mats, silks, porcelain, and paper manufac-tures of the inhabitants of the Orient have never been excelled, and seldom if ever equalled by the most ingenious artizans of Oriental countries are equally proficient. The swords of Damascus early attained historical renown, and not even the best Span-ish blades made at Toledo, have the temper, plasticity, and strength of the original imed. In the British Museum is an anvil that

auctioneers, buy and sell State, county, city and railroad bonds, and stocks.

The best paying investment in the United States are Missouri county bonds, such as Lincoln, Ralls, Livingston Chapiton Lefaratte Barriers and Stock was made in the time of the Pharaohs. It weighs about seventy-five pounds and is in all respects similar to an anvil made at the present day. Saws are another invention of far-tiquity, and were conspicuously pictured out on the ancient monuments of Egypt was made in the time of the Phan and Babylon. Models of these saws are seen in Eagland, the original of which was used three thousand years ago. The teeth are so

its discovery in Europe. In the mysteries of printing they had made considerable progress long before the era of Faust and Guttenburg. Carpets were first made in Egypt, Babylon and Bagdad. Tapestry of Baldedekin or Baldochine. (from Baldak, the ancient name of Ragdad) was a carpet in wrong he

cient name of Bagdad) was a carpet in wrought with gold and silver threads.

The Egyptians, the Chinese and the na-tives of India understood the art of manufacturing cotton cloth when both France and England were unknown, except only to the barbarous nations of Europe. The name calico is derived from the city of Calicut in India. India muslins have never been surpassed by any of French or English manufacture. They derive their name from Masulipatum, from whence they were first imported. The finest specimens are of the most delicate texture, and some gossamer-like varieties are scarcely discernible.

Jewelry is also of ancient origin, and the

Egyptians were very skillful workers in the precious metals. Byzantine jewelry origint ated at Constantinople, and is of the most unique patern that has come down to us from remote times. It is elegant, is susceptible of much ornamentation, and is of very delicate cutting.

del'exte cutline. Glass-blowing was known to the Phoenicians, and the manufacture of glass was a thriving industry in the era of Egyptian

thriving industry in the era of £2yptian greatness three thousand years ago.

The inhabitants of the Eist were well versed in the art of dyeing long before the time of Herodotus, and rendered the coloring matter, of which they had many varieties, ineffacible by the use of mordants. The Chinese obtain from quicksilver the most beautiful vermillion, which is highly prized throughout the world, and the pigment made by them excels all other, both in quality and brillianey.—N. Y. Mercantile in quality and brilliancy .- N. Y. Mercantile

"Old John Burns" of Gattysburg, Penn., died at his home, February 7, of pneu-monia. According to Bret Hart:

monia. According to Bret Hart:

"He was the fellow who won renowa,—
The only man who didn't back down
When the rebels rode through his native town;
But held his own in the fight next day,
When all his townsfolk ran away.
That was in July, sixty-three,
The very day that General Lee,
Flower of Southera chivalry,
Baffield and beaten, backward recled
From a subborn Mead and a barren fill.

He wore an ancient, long buff vest,
Yellow as saffron—but his best;
And buttoned over his manly breast
Was a bright blue coat, with a rolling collar,
And large gift buttons—size of a dollar—
With talls that the country folks call "swaller,"
He wore a broad-brimmed, bell-crowed hat.

The soldiers joked him about his appear.

The soldiers joked him about his appear-

ance saying:

"How are you, White Hat?" 'Put her througn
"Your head's level,' and 'Bully for you!'
Called him 'Daddy'--begged he'd disclose
The name of the tailor who made his clothes,
And what was the value he set on those;
While Burns, unmindful of jeer and soof,
Stood there picking the rebels off—
With his long brown rife and bell-crown hat,
And the swallow tails they were laughing at.
'Pwas but a moment, for that respect
Which clothes all courage their voices checked
And something the wildest could understand
Spake in the old man's strong right hand.''

After the buttle— After the battle-

"John Burns--a practical man— Shouldered his rifle, unbest his brows, And then went back to his bees and cows."

EDUCATIONAL.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education gives the following statistics; number of school districts, 119. 950; number of sensor districts, 119,-950; number of teachers employed, 105,224; number of pupils, 14,750,332; number of colleges, 337; number of theological semi-naries, 28; number of law schools, 28; number of agricultural, colleges, 10,18, 28;

ber of medical schools, 90. PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION.—"You would, then, if I understand you," said I, "have the children learn English, even in schools, by reading good authors, and by writing down their thoughts the best way they could, without regard to rules?" "Yes," said he, "under the guidance of teachers who, being taught to think and feel themselves, know how to make the children feel and think. How do you write yourself? Do you square your elbows and say, now I will illustrate my subject by a metaphor? or, now I will be sublime according to the rules of the much-to-be-lisded Mr. Quackenbos? Do you keep that vast abortion, Mr. Goold Brown' Grammar of English Grammars, constanty by our side, and search painfully his 1102 pages to see whether by chance you may not have violated one of his, say 10,000 rules? I think you do no such thing. You know well enough that the two conditions of good writing are, first, clear thinking, and second, the command of a copious vocabulary, gained through a lov-ing familiarity with good authors. Now I would have that sort of training begin in the primary school, just as I would have the children's training in science begin

"Training in science begins in the prima-y school!" exclaimed I. "Is it not enough ry school!" exclaimed I. "Is it not enough to begin rhetoric there? You surely would not bring in all those formidable ologies be-

"Indead I would," said he; "zoology ornithology, entomology, ichthyology, pal-eontology, and all the rest of them. They contain the very objects the Creator has pro-vided as the stimulants of childish curios ty, and-what is not so often observed-they are the main and proper subjects on which to b gin the exercise of the child's faculty of language. Which would you prefer as a school composition—a boy's description of school composition—a boy's description of his last shooting excursion, or a girl's faint virtuo isness of virtue? Are you going to be taken in by pedantic Greek names? What is entomology but catching and examining ugs? And can't a baby catch a bug, and wonder at its curious form and ways? does not all science grow out of that very wonder? What is the youthful mind curious about—at least till we deaden it with our prepesterous schools—but about these very marvels of creation which we do our best to prepesterous schools our grammar rules? Why, every village school should be an Agassiz museum in miniature, and the children should be continually writing learned memoirs upon its contents-learned to them, though perhaps, to the American Academy of Arts

you say," said 1; "and 1 suppose, as you would have natural history begun in the primary school, you would have physical, and perhaps mental science begun there too; for there seems to be no limit to the number

of studies you would introduce into this brave primary school of yours?" "Indeed I would," said he, "and in one sense there is no limit, save the possible subjects of human knowledge. Children are even philosophers and metaphysicians in their own childish fashion, and ask questions sometimes which it puzzles their el-ders to answer. I would, therefore, include philosophy among my primary-school stud-les. And surely the unspoiled minds of children are 'ot imagination all compact,' and a first and foremost primary study should be poetry. Our schools ought to be represented by a series of concentric circles, which should have the primary school for a center, and then the little human soul should take its first feeble steps in all directions out into the vast domains of knowledge, and no farther in one direction than into every other.—From "English in School" by

wherein punctuality and regularity are en-

forced, and the pupils are taught to press mere self-will and inclination, is best school of morality. Self-control basis of all moral virtues, and indust and studious habits are the highest que we can form in our children. There we should see to it that our school

L. W. Pierce of Mississippi, is in establish an educational fund, ar establish an educational fund, and to ply the proceeds of the public lands to education of the people." It provides the net proceeds arising from the sale, try, location, or other disposition of public lands of the United States shall forever appropriated for the maintenance common schools for the free education of the children of the United States.

The money is to be apportioned to

The money is to be apportioned to several States and Territories and to District of Columbia, on the basis of poliation, or to such of them as have engage to provide by law for the free education their children.

The bill is before the House Committe Education and Labor, and will doubtles thoroughly canvassed by them, and ma-considerably modified before is become law. But no friend of edu tate a moment as to its propriety. The v domain of the American people has alrebeen preyed on too long, and instead of ling a source of power is becoming one weakness. All the money that mighs be rived from it for the benefit of pul schools, is now wrung from tax pay who thus contribute to augment the we of those gigantic corporations, whose p er is now the greatest danger that turens the republic.

The Influence of Music on Anim The most common exhibition of the fluence of music on suimals is, perhaps, witnessed in circuses and other equest-entertainments, where the horse is and in a lively and exhibitating manner by performances of the band—often walks and prancing, and keeping perfect time

and pranting, and according to the music.

Dogs are affected by music; but it is cult to determine whether agreeably or erwise. Many naturalists believe it disagreeable to them—an opinion who strongly supported by the fact that if is their liberty, they generally take flight howls as soon as the music reaches their of they have been known to die when come ed to hear music for a considerable to Other quadrupeds, and also owls, have known to die from the effect of music. Cats are said to mow loudly on hea

known to die from the effect of music.

Cats are said to mow loudly on heat the sound of instruments. but are a seldom and less painfully affected than of the other hand it is well known many kinds of birds are affected in a agreeable manner; often approaching near as possible the instruments or peri and remaining as long as the music tinues, and then flapping their wings, a should clap our hands, in approbation of performance. Many of the wild animals are said

fond of and even charmed by music hunters in the Tyrol and some parts of many often entice stags by singing, an fe nale deer by playing the flute, Beaver rats have been taught to dance the keeping time to music.

keeping time to music.

Among reptiles, the lizard shows, per the most remarkable susceptibility to cal influences—lying first on his back then on his side, and anon on his belty desiring to expose every part of his bothe effect of the sonorous fluid which delightful to him. He appears to be refined in his taste, soft voices and plants being his favorites while heavy his favorites while heavy his favorites while heavy his favorites while heavy. and noisy music disgusts him.

Among the insects, spiders are fo

their web to a point nearest to that which the music originates, and the main motionless as long as it cont Prisoners sometimes tame them by a or whistling, and make compa

But perhaps the most remarkable im of the influence of music on animals red at a menagerie in Paris, a few year when a concert was given, and to ephants were among the auditors. To chestra being placed out of their sight could not perceive wheate the nat came. The first sensation was that o prise. At one moment they gazed e at the spectators; the next they ran keeper to caress him, and seemed to h what these strange sounds meant; h length, perceiving nothing amiss, they themselves up to the impressions whit music communicated. Each new tune ed to produce a change of feeling, co their gestures and cries to assume when a concert was given, a tacir gestures and cries to assume pression in accordance with it. But still more remarkable that, after a pie produced an agreeable effect upon the it was incorrectly played, they main cold and unmoved.

PLANT'S SEED STORE.—This ho established in 1845, by the late W Plant, who, although at times asso with others under various firm style always recognised as the Plant. Aboryears since the business passed is hands of the present firm, who for years had been associated with Mr. original Wm. M. Plant business, a justly entitled to the fullest confident the trade at large and to all the ben be derived from having purchased to

This firm has recently added in facilities for conducting their busing are enabled to fill all orders with d We would advise parties in want and implements to send to Messrs. I & Co. for their Catalogues which the

of an article on General Albert Johnson of the rebal army, writte professed intimate friend, says that sense of honor was the cause of his Because of his defeat at the battle of son, he was bitterly denounced by jealous of his fame, and severe and u ful articles against him published biton of the New Orleans press. mortified and exasperated him that battle of Bowling Green, he threw a rank as a General, and went foremotion, where he received his mortal

Travelers are singing praises Scott" for the improvements mad railways between New York and ly one-third, so that, in two hou ing, run over to Philadelp Philadelphia a second time, to New York, if he cho hours of daylight.

Telemachus in search o: Ulyses.
those who are going to Africa to
Dr. Livingstone is his son, Mr. V
Livingstone, who is only twenty
and is a native of Africa. having b
in the neighborhood of Lake N'gar

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says